THE

CONTENTS

OF A

FOLIO HISTORY

OFTHE

Moravians or United Brethren,

Printed in 1749, and privately fold under the Title of

Acta Fratrum Unitatis in Anglia:

With Suitable REMARKS.

Humbly address'd to

The Pious of every Protestant Denomination in Europe and America.

By a Lover of the LIGHT.

While they PROMISE them LIBERTY, they THEM-SELVES are the SERVANTS of CORRUP-TION. 2 Pet. ii. 19.

LONDON,

Printed for J. ROBERTS in Warswick-Lane, and fold at the Booksellers and Pamphlet Shops in Town and Country. MDCCL.

[Price 4d.]

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PREFACE.

Had lately put into my Hands a Book entitled Acta Fratrum Unitatis in Anglia, 1749. a thin Folio of about 190 Pages. Having never seen any Authentick History of the Moravians or United Brethren before, I was determined as I read this to extract the Substance of it and make such Remarks as occurred from the Nature of the Subject.

This History, it seems, was printed only for the Use of Particular Friends; so it never yet appeared in Publick: But if it would be useful, why should it not appear? And if it contains Anti-Christian Errors and Absurdities, why should it be left concealed and unconsuted? For if so many Thousands are concerned in it, so many Thousands are in Danger of Spiritual Ruin and

Deftruction.

When I had read the Folio out, I perceived the great variety of Particulars wanted a Table of Contents, and upon a Review of my short Extracts I found they very properly answered to that Title; and that Title

they bear.

By this little Book of Contents the Reader may have a general Idea of the whole Performance, and of all the Principles and Practices of the Unitas Fratrum; but if any one be desirous of perusing the Folio, I suppose he may hear of it in Fetter-lane or at Count Zinzendors?

The Absurdities of this History are fairly consuted by only repeating them. How it is possible for Men of any Understanding to embrace the Principles of the United Brethren I cannot conceive; but I can allow it to be Fact, because St. Paul prophesied to Timothy, that some (and that in all Ages) will not endure Sound Doctrine; but will turn away their Ears from the TRUTH, and shall be turned unto FA-BLES.

As a Proof that this History is not the only Book of the United Brethren that contains Doctrines Anti-Christian and Expressions horribly dark and extravagant, I shall here insert Extracts of Two or Three of their Hymns.

HYMN 59.

" Thou'rt Numen Gentium,

. " And the Ens Entium,

« And

PREFACE.

66 And the Causa Causarum,

" The acting God in Sum.

" No Angel is fo bold and rash

" But quakes at thy Shembamphorafb.

" The Spirit a Maid o'er shadowing,

" She thee forth did bring;

" And then lay in Prafepio

" Abiad, Elgibbor, Shilob !"

HYMN 57.

" Lovely Side-hole, dearest Side-hole, "Sweetest Side-hole, made for me;

" O my most beloved Side-hole,

" I wish to be lost in thee.

" O my Dearest Side-hole

"Thou art to my Bride Soul,

" The most dear, and lovely Place.

" Pleura's Space!

" Soul and Body in thee pass!"

HYMN 05.

" The Daughters Reverence do,

" Christess, and Praise thee too

" Thou happy Kyria Daughter of Abijab

" Ve Ruach Elobab, Sifter of Jebovab.

Manness of the Man Jeshuah,

" Out of the Pleura Hosannah."

A₃ HYMN

HYMN 106.

" To you, ye Wounds, we pay,

"A Thousand Tears this Day, "That you have us presented,

" With many happy Virgin Rows,

" Since the Year Thirty-

" Pappa! Mamma! Your Heart's Flamelein,

" Brother Lamblein.

"Give the Creatures,

" Virgin Hearts and Features."

Here you have a melancholy Specimen of the Hymns used by the Unitas Fratrum in their publick and private Worship. And now, Reader, I leave you to peruse what I have written for general Information. Be not curious to know the Author of these Remarks; for his Name can add nothing to the Truth and the Truth I here only contend for. My Intentions are well known to God: I would have the United Brethren reform, my Friends be warned and all Tristers to remember, that without Holiness no Man shall fee the Lord. Farewell.

10

P

to

London, Oct. 2, 1750.

MMYH

THE

CONTENTS, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

HE Religious Societies under the Care of the Reverend Mr. 7. and C. Wesley, Mr. Whitefield and the Moravians, have frequently been blended together under the Denomination of Methodifts. Meff. Wesleys and Whitefield, I am fenfible, have been unwearied in their Labours to promote Primitive Christianity but what the Moravians have been doing I could never attain any certain Knowledge of till I read their History lately printed and published in profound Secrecy. I now think I know enough of them to fatisfy my own Mind and from a deep Conviction to declare, " I nat they in " Principles and Œconomy widely differ

from Methodism, and therefore cannot,

" with

"with any Propriety, be called Metho"difts." They have, ipso facto, no Connection with the Methodists, and they
openly reject the Name as a Scandal inconsistent with their great Antiquity,
Wealth and Dignity. In common conversation they have sometimes been called
Moravians or Germans; at other times
the still People or Antinomians; but in a
late Act of Parliament they have distinguished themselves by the Name of Unitas Fratrum, which comprehends all
their Society of whatever Name or Country.

I could never be a judge of any Person or Persons merely from Report; but when they discover themselves in their Native Dress, I am at Liberty to call what I observe Black or White, Good or Evil. In reading this Authentick Account of the United Brethren I have made the sollowing short Remarks, which I now make publick for the Information of any serious Christian who shall enquire after this Mysterious Denomination; these Extrasts and Remarks being a full Answer to that often proposed Question, "Who and what are the People called Moravi-

HE History begins with,

I. REPORTS of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider the Petition of Abraham Baron of Gersdorff; Lewis Baron of Schrautenbach, free Lord of Lindbam; David Nitschman, Syndic; Charles Schachmann, Baron of Hermsdorff and Henry Cossart, Agent, Deputies from the United Moravian Churches, in Behalf of themselves and their United Brethren. To the Reports is added the Ast of Parliament, p. III.

puties they produced several Vouchers and among the rest an Instrument under the Hand and Seal of Ludovicus (i. e. Count Zinzendorff) Ordinary and Advocate of the Hierarchy, i. e. The Unitas Fra-

trum.

2. Ludovicus was appointed by a General Synod in 1743, "Fully impowered "Servant, Advocate, Housholder or "Steward of the Unitas Fratrum." Witnessed by Polycarpus Muller, Episcopus Senior, p. 4.

3. A. B. Potter in a Discourse with their Advocate declares his Opinion, "that they are certainly the Successors of the

" Moravian Church." p. 7.

4. Ludi-

4. Ludovicus is congratulated on his being made Bishop, by a Letter to himfelf from the King of Prussia, and another from the A. B. of Canterbury. p. 8. 1737.

5. They produced Lifts of 812 Per-

fons settled at Pensylvania.

6. A Letter from Thomas Pen Esq. to the Committee in Favour of the Brethren,

1748. p. 13.

7. The Brethren, from a Narrative attested by J. F. Frank Register of their Church, are above 20,000 in Number, not including those under 14 Years of Age, p. 14.

8. When they fettle in any Place, one of their preliminary Articles is, "To have Liberty to remove from this Place

" when and were we please."

9. There is a remarkable Narrative to prove that they are possessed of Substance p. 14. "In some Countries their Substance is not to be demonstrated; but may be guessed at a little by this, that one of them only has about 6000 Subjects in a certain Foreign Country; and in the same Country the Brethren have 40,000

" Acres of well cultivated Land belonging to their Possessions-That the

"Brethren in another Country possess a far

se greater extent of Land worth above " 1,000,000 Crowns [5s. 3d. each]-"That the Gentlemen of another Country " (exclusive of Nobility, Corporations, orivate Perfons, Artifts and Farmers) se are alone worth 500,000 Crowns-That the Gentlemen of Fortune have " ingaged themselves to support the Con-" gregation Credit to the amount of " 2,000,000 Florins [2s. 6d. each] "That the substance of the Merchants is " not to be ascertained—That one of an " eminent Family amongst them has, in " the Space of 10 Years, not only supso ported all the outlandish Colonies upon his own Charges, and in other respects for the Publick expended many 100,000 " Florins; but likewise within the Space of 6 Years lent upwards of 1,200,000 45 Florins to some Princes and Lords not of their Church; and at his leav-" ing his Office (which he ferved 25 "Years) affign'd 1,500,000 Florins as " a Fund for discharging the Debts of " the general Œconomy, besides expend-" ing in Publick Buildings and Places " more than 500,00." Now if this Narrative does not abound with Untruths, it furely gives great Proofs

of the Wisdom of the Serpent in those

that

Person Named, almost every Sum expressed as it many Thousands added to the Millions would hardly display the true State of their Abundance! If in this Narrative they have told many Lies, it gives a melancholy Proof that they serve the Father of Lies; but if they have declared Nothing but the Truth, it may be justly queried from this kind of boasting, whether they have any Notion of true Christianity.

10. As a Proof of their being Industrious, they produce Certificates of their forming a Settlement in 1722, which they purchased for 30,000 Dollars [between 4 and 53. each] and in 1742 it was valued

at 100,000.

B

ry Assistance they referred to a Narrative of Ab. Gersdorff, in which it appears they are possessed of Substance; and to a Letter of Count Zinzendorff's to the Dowager Princess of Orange, in which "he insisted "that no pecuniary Assistance should be

given to any of his People." p. 16.
12. They produced an Account "that

* Bishop Ludovivus's Resolution to trans-* fer his Brethren and their Substance, a-

fer his Brethren and their Substance, amounting to 200,000 Pounds, into the English English Colonies had been frustrated; by which the Colonies had been great

« Lofers." p. 16.

Had they us'd the Word Transport inflead of Transfer, furely the Committee would have been startled at the Count's Authority; who, by his own Resolution could do as much as our King, Lords, and Commons.

People they produc'd fuch Vouchers as these; "Having a Congregation put under their Care, they did not confound

" them with their Episcopal Discipline-

" that they never disputed with the Dutch

" about the Church in Austen Friars

" which was granted to their Ancestors by

" K. Edward VI."

Strange Proofs! but it is their Method to bring any Thing tho' never so little to

the purpose.

taking an Oath or bearing Arms; but only Vouchers to prove it is a Liberty allow'd them in some other Countries. Tho' they scruple to bear Arms, they will contribute as Defaulters, p. 25.

15. "Lords, eminent Royalties, Sub-" jetts belonging to their Church," are founding Words often found in their B. Writings. Writings. Whatever meaning they have, it is certain they can have no Tendency towards promoting the Humility of the Gospel.

II. APPENDIX, containing Vouchers and Papers referr'd to in the Report.

1. The Call of Count Zinzendorff to be Head of the Moravian Churches. It is a kind of Address dated at Herrnbuth Jan. 26, 1733, sign'd by the Elders, Missions and Congregation of that Place and elsewhere. In this Address they call the Count "to be absolute Bishop [or "Monarch] of the Church, all the "Brethren professing willingly and glad-" ly to obey his Grace in all his Regu-" lations." This Office is for Life, and the Count is authorised to nominate his Successor.

2. Another Call upon Bishop Ludovicus offering to resign his Office. This confirms him in his absolute Authority; but is penn'd in a different Stile from the Former. That was plain and unaffected; this bombastical, obscure, silly, empty and stattering. "That this Vocation was duly executed and deliver'd to his Grace is witness'd by Polycarp, Episc.

" Senior." 1743 of sainfall the

Windings.

3. Is an Acceptation of the aforefaid Vocation directed to "the most Reverend Word of Reverend of Reverend noble and worthy Brethren, and fign'd, Ludovicus Ep. M. Pr." In this Epistle is not one Word of his accepting any Thing. It contains great Words, unintelligible Sounds and low Jargon to express just nothing to the Purpose.

N. B. Should we find any other Compositions of the same Stile and without a Name, I suppose we may with tolerable Creating call them the Productions of Bish-

op Ludovicus.

4. Here follows a Narrative about the Name and Church of the Brethren, in which (in a strange obscure Language) they decline being call'd Moravians; but rather would go under the Denomination of Unitas Fratrum. This is sign'd by "Ab. "Gersdorff Eccles. Fratrum Senior Politicus," who is either a very dark Historian, or being an Officer to their Church must obey the Count and write the plainest Truths in mysterious Expressions.

5. A Latin Piece out of Dr. Ernst Jablonsky Bishop of the Moravian Church

abroad.

6. Is a very fensible and pious familiar

Letter from Bishop Jablonsky to his Excel
B 2 lency

lency Count Zinzendorff; which was to prove what great Things the Count had done at Herrnbuth. Berlin 1731.

7. Another ingenious Letter from the fame to the fame, in which the Succession of Moravian Bishops is mention'd; tho' in 1600 they were only call'd Seniors. 1729.

8. " Is a short Acknowledgment by the Brethren at Herrnbuth that their

"Ancestors were an holy People and so esteem'd by Luther, Calvin, &c." Why they call this an Acknowledgment is per-

haps hardly known to themselves.

9. Is a Dedication by J. A. Comenius before his Catechifm. It contains folemn, loving and apostolick Exhortations to his Brethren in 1661. What a strange Proof is this that the Unitas Fratrum are in all Points like their Ancestors!

oncerning the Brethren at Herrnbuth: viz. "That they held no Doctrines repugnant to the 39 Articles of the Church

" of England." March, 1736.

King of Pruffia to the Report of the Committee appointed to confer with Count Zinzendorff. May, 1737.

12. A.

the Count intimating a Design of admitting him to Ordination; "but he would if first take the matter under some more due Consideration." May, 1737.

the King of Pruffia in Answer to some Doubts he had about the Consecration of

Count Zinzendorff. May, 1737.

14. A Letter from the King to the Bishop, allowing him to ordain the Count.

May, 1737.

15. A Letter in Latin from Bishop Jablonsky to the Count concerning the Concurrence of Bishop David Nitschmann in the Count's Consecration. May, 1737.

16. The Instrument of the Count's Confecration in Latin, in which he is still Reverendissimus et Illustrissimus Comes et Dominus, Dominus Nicolaus Ludo-

vicus Comes de Zinzendorff et Potten-

ce dorff, &cc." June, 1737.

This may be the Custom in Prussia; but who had such high Titles or desired

fuch in the Apostolick Age!

17. An Address from the Polish Bishop at Lissa in great Poland "to his most gracious Lord R. Reverend and Illusticus Bishop and Count Zinzendorff;" in which in a sensible and pious Manner B 3

he congratulates the Count "on his being made Antistes to the Church at
Herrnbuth, and wishes him Success in
the Name of the LORD." 1737.

N. B. Antistes I apprehend is synoni-

mous with Supreme Head.

18. A Grant of the King of Prussian for the Moravian Brethren to settle in Silesia as well as in the other Parts of his Dominions under their own Discipline. Berlin, 1742.

19. A Testimony of the High Chancellor of Prussia relating to the Moravians: viz. "That they are Orthodox in the "Augustan Confession and worthy of Fa-"vour and Liberty." Berlin, 1743.

20, 21. A Resolution of the States General at the Hague which means nothing of Importance; and a Memorial of the Count's to the States in French, 1742.

22. A Narrative how they came to be called United Bretbren. Here according to Custom their Historian abounds with unintelligible Sounds without Sense. Out of their obscure Jargon these obscure Sentences are an Extract: "That a Congregation of the English Methodist-Dif-

" fenters putting themselves under the

Care of the Unitas Fratrum (as it were

by violence; for they declin'd for some "Time

Time to take them) they would not

confound them with the frict Moravian

" Part of their Hierarchy; but the Right

Rev. Bishop Lewis [i. e. the Count] al-

theran Tropus and fo they were called

46 the United Brethren.

- 1. The Methodists who put themselves under the Care of the Moravians were not Dissenters till they became Unitas Fratrum.
- 2. It is well known that many of the English (who were Methodists) are "now confounded with the strict Moravian Part of their Hierarchy," there being many English Tradesmen Bishops amongst them: If these Articles are true (and it can be proved) then this Historian has published Fassities or Words that convey no Meaning but to themselves.

23. A sensible and pious Letter from J. F. Buddeus D. D. of Jena, to the El-

ders at Herrnbuth, May, 1748.

24. A Latin Preface of Dr. Buddeus before J. A. Comenius's History of the Bobemian Brethren.

25. A short and pious Letter to the Church at Herrnbuth from an Hundred Students at Jena, 1728.

26. An

in the University of Tubingen to this Question, "Whether the Moravian Church at "Herrnbuth ought to remain in Connection with the Lutheran Church?" It is in a clear, nervous and judicious Manner answered in the "Affirmative, at the same "Time to continue in their own Discipline." The Answer was drawn up by Dr. Bulfinger and Dr. Pfassus, 1733. It was delivered into the A. B. of Canterbury's Library in 1746.

N. B. In England the English Unitas Fratrum have no Connection with the Established Church; but with Time and Place they often find it convenient to al-

ter their Discipline.

27. A Congratulatory Letter from the Church at Witenberg on his Excellency the Count's entering upon facred Functions. It is simple enough, 1734.

Effect, and to the same Count Ludovicus Zinzendorffus from the University of

Tubingen, 1734.

29. A Call to C. J. Cochius to be Administrator of the reformed Tropus of the Brethren's Constitution. The there is no Name who it was wrote by; yet by the Obscurity of the Stile I judged it was from

from the illustrious Count and his "Right Rev. Right Hon. and Rev. Brethren;" —and.

go. The Answer of C. J. Cochius proved my Judgement to be right. He accepts of the Hon. Call Berlin, 1746.

31. The King of Prussia's Ratification

of the above Call, 1746.

32. The great Names that signed a Call of the like Nature to Mr. Henry Gerner at Copenhagen, were

" Lewis, Ordinary,

" John (Nitschmann) E. Ep.

" Johannes, Chorep." &c. &c. There being a Number of founding and uncommon Titles.

In Mr. John Wesley's Account of the Church at Herrnbuth, most of their Elders and Pastors seemed to have been common Mechanicks. One was a Carpenter, another a Shoemaker, a third a Knife-Smith, &c. Now tho' as Christians this is no disparagement, or the least Proof that they were not Men of Capacity as well as Piety; yet one would think Men of such a low Extraction when enlightened by the Gospel, would become the more humble and be very far from aspiring after those Honours and Titles which are the Support of Worldly Pride and Ambition.

33. The

33. The King of Denmark's Permission that Dean Gerner accepts the Office.

34. An Extract of Mr. Gerner's farewell Sermon, in which are some great Truths and many very low Things.

35. A Decree of the General Synod to enable J. G. Herman D. D. of Dresden to be President of the Resormed Tropus.

36. A Letter from George Thomas Esq. to the Count approving of his settling a

Society in Penfilvania, 1741.

37. A folid and pious Letter from Conrad Weisser a Justice of Peace, to one of the Brethren at Shecomeobo, 1743.

38. A Letter of General Oglethorpe's to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations in Favour of the Moravians settled in Georgia, where they arrived in 1746. London, 1746.

39. A Letter from Thomas Penn, Esq. to the Duke of Newcastle in Favour of the Moravians settled in Pensilvania. Lon-

don, 1747.

40. Extract of an Act of Parliament to excuse the Moravian Brethren from

taking Oaths. 20 Geo. I.

41. A Letter from Count Zinzendorff to the Princess Dowager of Orange " de" siring no pecuniary Assistance might be
" given

ess's Answer, both in French, 1737.

42. A Narrative relating to the Moravians being an Ancient Church, in which according to Custom, "Ab. Gersdorff "Eccles. Fratrum Senior Politicus," proclaims himself a very obscure Historian.

43. Two short Letters in Latin from the A. B. of Dercon to A. Gradin Deputy of the Brethren at Constantinople, 1740,

1742.

44. A Letter in Greek with a Translation from the Patriarch Neophylus of Constantinople to his Bishops and Brethren relating to the Moravian Church, wherein he gives Proof of a Gospel Spirit, and esteems the Moravian Society at Herrnbuth to be of the same Principles (tho differing in Discipline) with the Greek Church, 1746.

By this Epistle it appears the Greek Church abounds with high and mighty Titles; so in this and the Patriarchship the Unitas Fratrum are their Brethren.

45, 46, 47. The Testimonies of Luther, Bucer and Calvin concerning the Bohemian Brethren, in Latin.

48, 49, 50, 51, Four short but truly Apostolick Letters from D. E. Jablonsky to Count

Gount Zinzendorff, "encouraging him to "go on in his pious Undertakings at "Herrnbuth thro' all Opposition." 17, 29, 30, 35, 38.

Jablonsky seemed to have been a very

aged and truly venerable Divine.

52. A List of Ancient and Modern Authors that have wrote about their History.

53. A Narrative of their being known to be an Ancient Church. " The Greek "Church 9 Years ago confessed the An-

" tiquity of their Episcopal Government.

" The English Hierarchy is so much ac-

" quainted with them that it needs not be demonstrated, they having ordained

" English Priests and some of them

" received Ordination from the En-

e glish Bishops. The Germans also are

" well acquainted with the Moravian

66 Church.39

What the English Bishops might do for the Moravians or the Moravians for the English in distant Ages, I know not; but I think the Count must know himself that his Ordination is not valid in the English Church. Whatever Harmony there was between the English and Moravians, it is certain the Unitas Fratrum have

have no Connection with our present Ef-

tablished Church.

54. Part of King Edward VI. Journal appointing Johannes a Lusco, a Moravian, one of the Commissioners for examining the Ecclesiastical Laws.

What is this to the Unitas Fratrum?

net's Sermon and Dr. Fleetwood's Letter to his Diocele of Ely, in Behalf of the reformed Episcopal Brethren in great Poland and Polish Prussia then under a terrible Persecution. Dr. Bennet says, These our Brethren are descended from those Persons who for sook the Corruptions of the Church of Rome." A Note referring to the Word for sook says, " or never admitted of; which was certainly the Case of many of our Foresa."

of them) be Descendents of those perfecuted People; yet their present Principles and Practices are widely different from those holy Men.

2. Here, in this Note, is the Vanity of Antiquity; tho' I should judge that Dr. Bennet was as faithful an Historian as

A. Gerfdorff.

56. A

56. A sensible and pious Letter from Dr. Watts, recommending Count Zinzendorff to his Friend in America as a very extra-

ordinary Person, 1738.

of Ratisbone commending the fine Confession of Faith of the Church at Herrnbuth. He signs himself, "a little Twig of the blessed Vine." 1736.

58. A very short Letter of the Governor of Goerlitz to Bishop Ludovicus com-

mending the Moravian Catechifm.

Town of Herrnbaag where the Brethren had a Congregation; wherein Count Budengen the Lord of the Country speaks well of them, 1743.

60. A Latin Letter from King Edward VI to John a Lasco, appointing him Superintendent of the general Congrega-

tion, 1550.

61. A short Letter from the King of Prussia to Bishop Jablonsky "commend-"ing Count Zinzendorff for a sensible and "honest Man with good and pious "Views."

62. A short Letter from the same to the Count, "to affure him of his Pro-"tection whilst he remains in the Augs-"burg Confession." Potsdam, 1738.

63. A

63. A Testimony of the Swedish Divines at Stralfund concerning Count Zinzendorff " that after a Conference with " him they wish bim good Luck in the

" Name of the LORD."

64. A dark Narrative relating to the Moravians being a quiet minded People, because of which, they say, there is " hardly a Christian Denomination in the " World which deferves less to be looked

46 upon with a jealous Eye than them-

" felves."

65. " A Private Answer of Count " Zinzendorff to the late Bishop of London,

" for the better informing his Lordship " about fome Charges against the Mora-

" vians in a publick Writing entitled,

" Observations upon the Conduct and behaviour of a certain Sect called Metha-

or difts." This private Epistle is in La-

tin, 1745.

66. An Extract of a Journal, wherein is mentioned fome Conversation and Transactions between the Writer and the Patriarch of Jerufalem, the A. B. of Dercon and others of the Greek Church. which it appears " that the Moravians were of the Greek Church till 1600; but " after that the Patriarch and his Brethren C 2

" have no Account of them." Signed,

Arvid Gradin, Dep. 1740.

67. The Commissary of Holstein's Testimony of the Brethren in a Letter to the King of Denmark, in which "he commends them as an Orthodox and quiet People, who, tho' near 100 together, live like a single Family, peaceable, industrious and diligent like an Anthill."

1739.

68. The Dutch Confuls Relation of the Death of the Reverend Mr. A. E. Richter, Missionary from the Brethrens Church among the Slaves at Algiers. The Letter is addressed to Admiral Schryver and gives a plain Account of his dying of the Plague,

1740.

69. A Testimony of one of the Directors of the Danish West India-Company, in which "he attests that many of the Car-"ribee Indians were awakened, converted "and behaved in a Christian like Manner." Signed John Carstens. 1739. N. B. Here is a Forced Note in honour of Bisshop Lewis; at the same Time Christis is never mentioned!

70. A Testimony of Capt. Rhenius, wherein in few Words "the Behaviour" of Father Smith (so the Hottentots call him) is commended, and an Intimation that

that many of the Hottentots were ready

to be taught the Gofpel."

71. The Governor General of Batavia's Testimony relating to the Brethrens Misfionaries in Ceylon. In French 1749.

72. A Latin Letter from the Lutheran Minister in Groenland to Bishop Ludovicus relating to the Moravian Church there.

1743.

73. A Letter of Thanks from the Brethren to the King of Poland, in which they decline fettling in Poland according to the King's Proposal. It is wrote somewhat more clear and intelligible than any I have yet feen from the Brethren: Zeyft, 3748.

Signed ___ David, Bp. John, Bp. Ab. Van Gersdorff Christian David, David Nitschman.

74. The Form of the usual Testimonial of Reception into the Care of the Moravian Discipline, which is so nicely worded that none can understand it but themfelves, 1744.

75. A Charter of the Brethren's Settlement in Silefia, in which the King of Prussia allows them large Immunities.

Berlin, 1740.

76. The

76. The King of Denmark's Charter for inlarging the Brethren's Priviledges at St. Thomas's in the Carrabee Islands.

77. Is a Declaration delivered to the Offices of the A. B. of Canterbury, the Secretary of State and the Master of the Rolls, wherein (after many Compliments in their own Favour) they affert: 1. " That " the Publick is abused by their being " confounded with certain Seas which " Part of the Clergy now finds in its " way. 2. In order to prove the fore-" going they will fubmit to any Legal " Examination of their Principles &c. " 3. That they pray for the Preservation " of the English Constitution. 4. That " tho' this ancient Apostolical Church " has a natural Contempt against that " Commerce of Pamphlets which the " Empirical Spiritus Novandi establishes; " nevertheless, 5. By this Declaration " they invite any Man of undoubted " Sense and Candour to fix any Accusa-" tions against them in their real Point of " View, and they will freely and directly answer to the Expectation of the Pub-" lick." 1748. Signed

"Henry Cossart Agent."

Here ends their Collection of Vouchers,
which are to prove them an Ancient, Honourable,

nourable, rich, useful, quiet, industrious, and pious People. They claim Antiquity as Moravians; whereas the Unitas Fratrum are of all Nations and Denominations. Their Honour is from the Favour shewn them by Princes and great Men. Their Account of their being Wealthy is only from themselves. Of their Usefulness, Quietness and Industry we are informed by those who saw the Behaviour of a few. Of their Piety (I mean only the Unitas Fratrum) they bring but sew Vouchers; and they are modest enough to say little of it themselves.

After the Voucbers follows-

III. " The whole System of the 21.

" Doctrinal Articles of the Evangelical

" Confession presented at Augsburg to the

" Emperor Charles V."

"Ad Hierarchiam Anglicanam Unit. "Fr. b. t. Advocati Præfatio:"—Then

follows a few Lines in Latin.

The Preface in English only intimates

" that the Count and his Brethren ap-

" prove of every Tittle of this Confes-

" fion."

1. " Of the Holy Trinity." Clear.

2. " Of Original Sin." Clear.

3. " Of

" Of Jesus Christ and his Atone-" ment." Clear.

" Of the last Judgment." Clear.

" Of Justification by Faith." Clear.

6. " Of the Preaching of the Gospel." Clear.

" Of good Works following Faith." Clear.

8. " Faith and Works farther explain-" ed." Clear.

9. " Of the Cause of Sin." Clear.

10. " Of Repentance." Clear.

11. " Of Freewill." Clear.

12. " Of the Sacraments." Clear, except this Expression, " the Body and "Blood of Christ are really present in the " LORD-Supper with the visible Bread " and Wine.

13. " Of the Church." Clear.
14. " Concerning the Worship of Saints." " They are to be remembred " as Worthy of Imitation; but not

" Worshiped." Clear.

15. " Of Civil Government." Clear; but under this Article Fighting and Oaths are allowed confistant with Christian Politicks: So the Count and his Unitas Fratrum have petitioned the Parliament for leave to Act Contrary to their [Aughurg] Principles! Their English Preface declares ce that

"Confession;" but if they so absolutely and openly reject one Article, why may we not justly suppose they secretly pay very little regard to all?

16. The Conclusion makes this the Confession of their Faith, verily believing it to be agreeable to the pure Word of

of God and Christian Truth.

After the Creed taken from the Augsburg Confession follows—

IV. The Method of the Unitas Fratrum's Preaching the Gospel according to the Synod of Bern in the Year, 1532.

1. " That Christ alone is the whole of

" the Doctrine." Tolerably clear.

2. "That God should be set forth to the People only in Christ." Part clear and part cloudy.

3. " That Christ is the right Founda-

"tion." Tolerably clear.

501 31

4. "That without all Means, thro? "Christ alone the Propitious God is known." Tolerably clear; only this Title is cloudy.

5. "Christian Preaching is entirely con-"cerning Christ and taken out of him." Tolerably clear; only this Title is Cloudy.

6. " That

6. "That Christian Doctrine and Life" is to begin and proceed from the Death and Resurrection of Christ." Tolerably clear; only this Title is cloudy.

7. " How our Sinfulness ought to be understood out of Christ." Tolerably

clear.

8. "The Knowledge of Sin is to be "fought in Christ, without Law." Very dark from beginning to End.

9. " Why Paul hath discoursed so

" much of the Law to the Gentiles." Very cloudy.

10. " That the Jews were brought to

"Faith under the Law, as the Gentiles without the Law." Tolerable clear.

11. " The Difference between the

" Preachers of Christ among the Gentiles.

" and him who preaches him among the

" Jews." Cloudy.

12. " By what occasion the false A" postles sprung up." Partly clear and partly cloudy.

13. "Concerning Repentance and Forgiveness of Sins or the Process of Grace."

Very cloudy.

14. "Repentance, which is found in "Christ, is the Foundation." Cloudy.

" Christ is preached within the Law to

for here as in every other Place they abfolutely reject that Doctrine, that thro the Law is the Knowledge of Sin.

" also be taught out of the Prophets."

Very dark of on sine I side I will the

"That we are continually to in"crease in the Knowledge of Christ and
that every one ought to examine his
own Faith." This Article is according.

to the Scriptures.

Instead of the Augsburg Confession the Unitas Fratrum should have adopted this of the Synod of Bern, as it seems they are more studious to improve upon the Darkness of this than upon the clearness and purity of the other. From this mysterious Synod of Bern they proceed to give the Sentiments of their own Synods, which seems to have abounded with Darkness that may be selt: But preceeding this Article is,

V. The Church Litany of the Brethren.

1. It begins with-

"Gon's Lamb, our holy God and Lord,

"To needy Prayers thy Ears afford;

" And on us all have Mercy."

2. Amongst

2. Amongst other extravagant and uncommon Expressions are to be found the following; smithod that Dodning, igniviol

" Thou Father of Almighty God-" from unhappily becoming great keep " us our dear LORD and Gop-Give to " all thy People Tents to dwell in and "Chairs to Preach thy Golpel." But in this short Litary are likewise many excellent and weighty Petitions And also Rubricks for great variety of Muinstead of the Augsburg Confession the

After this Litary or Church Service of the Synal of Bron, its it feems thewolld

VI. " Some Extrasts from the Mi-

" nutes of feveral general Synods of the " Unitas Fratrum, shewing the inward

44 Plan of their prefent Conduct."

The Introduction intimates . The

" Unity of the Anglican and Bobemian

4 Reformers; and the good Opinion " the Lutherans had of the Brethren tho'

" differing from them in Discipline: But.

" in these latter Times some pious and zea-

" lous Teachers have opposed and stirred

" up others to oppose their charitable

" Endeavours, therefore among the Rules

" in the following Synods those marked

thus were contrived to prevent the Brethren's repelling these Affaults."

The Church called Unites Frafram, is the oldest of the Protestant
Body. This we let be so, because so
it is." This is the Style of most of
the Minutes in the Synods for June and
December, 1739, intermixed with abundance of dull unintelligible Jargon.

"Theology thro all the World," &c."
"To speak of Heartiness is in danger of making the Hearers melancholy &c."
These Expressions and all the rest as my-stical as Jacob Bhem are found in June, July and Ottober, 1740.

3. * "One should not only of ones own accord take away no Sheep from pious Ministers; but even when some forme them to beware how they proceed." Several of these Professions, with other deep Sounds are in March, June, July and November,

Do they warn those that offer themfelves? If they are Poor, I suppose they
do and reject them: If they are Rich,
perhaps the Rule is reversed i. e. " We'll
"offer ourselves to them."

confidential listation of

4. In

4. In Jan. 1742. are Sentiments too clear for the dark Authors, fo that I fuppose the Count and Ab. Gersdorff were then absent from England. One Paragraph marked * condemns a Book * which " tho' neatly contrived came out 20 " Years too foon." In March, June and September I suppose the Count presided, for there are many dark Sentences to justify their dark Manner of Writing and " in Praise of the Smarts-Reward and

" Blood-and-Wounds-Theology."

If these Expressions are intelligible to themselves; surely they are very shocking in the Ears of Scriptural Christians. O horrible! Is this honouring the Name and Sacrifice of the glorious Son of GoD? O Count! Art thou wifer or more inspired than Paul or Peter? If thou art not, furely thou art lost in thine own Greatness and fwallowed up in Delufions of the Devil.

5. In 1743. are these Words, " the " fame Idea that lies in the Words Apof-

tleship &c. lies in the Word Sinner-" ship." _ " Because one is sinful in ones

46 Essence we remain Sinners in Time and

se in Eternity." was a sluss cut egeding

Perhaps the Unitas Fratrum have Ideas fuitable to these confused Expressions; but fland this mysterious Nonsense I know not. If, Noble Count! Thou hast inverted all the Rules of expressing common Ideas, why don't you publish a Mystical Distinary? you must know that common Christians have only the Bible and common Sense to examine Doctrines by; now if you reject both, you edify us not, and therefore it would be best to confine the Minutes of your dark Synods within their proper Bounds; i. e. within your own Heart.

6. In 1744. are these Words, "Because pious People have observed in
those Teachers who first of all wrote
about Sinnership or Sinnerliness a pretty loose Life; therefore they think it
is connected with Sinnerliness; whereas Sinnerliness is as well a Preservative
as a Remedy against the committing.
of Sin."

If by this coined and filly Term Sinnerliness is meant Antinomianism, then the preaching of it will have the same Effects now as was observed in Time past, viz. not a Pretty, but an Ugly loose Life— An Earthly, Sensual, Devilish Life!

7. In 1745, are dark Notions about a Church; and they fay—" The Right D 2 "Church

Church Discipline is an invisible Transaction of the Holy Ghost in the Heart."
Perhaps here is meant the Heart of the Count; for his Church have resolved to follow his Directions in all Things; as may be seen in their Call p. 14 of these Remarks.

8. In 1746. there is only a notable distinction between Chearful and Joysul in these Words; "Joysul belongs to Faith and Chearful to Love. To go joysul to the Scassold and chearfully to be a Sinner do rightly answer one another:

" as it is in our Hymns, Chearfully allow we Sinners are and little know—Thank

" God that I his Sinner am &c .- Thank

"God for Adam's Loss." &c.

I imagine this was a Synod met upon the Execution of the Lords and others for Rebellion. If this Sentence means any thing it is, "that those who dyed "joyfully dyed in Faith." As all their Synods seem to mean nothing but to seed the Vanity of their Head; so I verily believe they mean nothing in the above Expressions that tends to encourage Rebellion.

9. In May, October, November, and December, 1747, they fay, "a Methodist of the best kind eyes his own Misery, makes

makes it his constant Object, and is, by more or fewer Glympses or Looks into the Wounds and Merits of Jesus, comforted as much as is convenient for him:
A Brother of the Unity has at an happy Hour got Sight of the Lamb, makes him his Object Day and Night and is by more or sewer wholesome Looks into his natural Misery and Corruption sufficiently humbled: If now both Parties laboured in Concert, it might prevent the Methodists declining into Hypocrites and the Brethren into a Frankness which might give Offence."

1. God alone works all Good in the Soul. His Work among the Methodifts is not as it is here represented. The Methodifts preach Repentancewhich is a State of Sorrow and Mourning. They preach Christ the Atonement and Friend of Sinners; and many of the Methodifts have received Remission of Sins thro Faith in bis Blood. Many being thus in a State of Justification are ever looking to Jesus with Joy and growing in Grace. These feek to abound in all the Fruits of the Spirit and daily defire to be more and more like CHRIST their Head. So this Synod was certainly under great Mistakes; or, know-D 3

ingly spoke light of the Methodists to es-

Methodists, perhaps they have misrepresented themselves: Tho I suppose with their Riches, Honours and Notions they may indeed be happy Sinners, i. e. as happy

as a fleeping Worldling!

g. The Grace of Christ Jesus will keep them from Sin if they follow it; but what they mean by Frankness is a Mystery. If they mean by Frankness, the Enjoyment of all the Riches, Honours and Pleasures of this World, how would the Methodists uniting to them prevent it? And how would this kind of Frankness prevent the Methodists declining into Hypocrites? All is unfathomable Darkness! All is nicely calculated to speak prettily and smeetbly of Sin!

there is the Count and Synods Thoughts of the Lord Supper. They fay, " In the

" Lord-Supper we are very far from

Teaching Transubstantiation, altho' we believe and experience the most inti-

mate Participation of that once tor-

" mented Body after a Way similar to

"the first imparting at the Time of In-

flitution, when he took the Bread into

" his

his Flands, which were quite moift with

"Agony Sweat; fo that there might be

a real kneading together of his Body

" into the Bread."

Now if this Account had come from a Synod of Papifts I should have called it the Doctrine of Transubstantiation very artfully taught; but as it comes from the Unitas Fratrum I must confess I know not what to call it.

their enigmatical Jargon, in which they fay, "the People who pick up and per"vert our practical Phrases, incur a tel"rible Guilt thereby."

1. The much greater Part of their Phrases are altogether unintelligible to any but themselves, and therefore none but some of themselves can pervert them.

2. Those Phrases that have a little common Sense in them are so incumbered with Nonsense and Error that it is hardly possible not to reprove them; which I suppose

is called perverting them.

ferences are so entirely void of Scripture that every one is at Liberty to remark as their Judgment leads them; and if some mistaken Remarks should be made a-mongst so much Darkness, I hope it can-

not be called a Crime that incurs terrible

Here ends the Synods, which seemed to be held by Men who think their own Thoughts and utter their own Nonsense upon their own Authority. For I think sewer Scripture Phrases or Proofs are found in what they say than are to be found in the Alcoran.

After the Conferences at their Synods

VII. The Rationale of the Brethrens

Liturgies.

The Introduction in general Terms relates to the Œconomy and Worship of different Churches—" And of their own as they are concerned about Ordinances, Marriage, Education of Children."

have "Baptism, with a Covenant Water certainly impregnated with the Blood of Christ:" And the Lord-Supper, which they call "a Partaking of the Corpse of our Saviour, which at receiving they prostrate themselves in awe of his tremendous Majesty."

I cannot once imagine they have any Delign to promote Popery; but, O Count!

don't you see that these Expressions might have been used by Ignatius Loyola in Honour of Holy Water and his Waser-God? If you mean nothing ill, why do you use Words that seem without any force to convey improper Ideas to a Protestant People?

2. Their Thoughts upon Marriage are dark and mysterious. They call it " and " Holy Mystery, a Sacramentum Mag" num." And by their own Account their Hymns on this Subject are not fit to be read by any that entertain bad Ideas to bad Expressions; but say they, " we " hold forth chaste Matter under usual

" and express Words."

O ye Dreamers! When will ye hold forth nothing but what is taught by Gon and the Holy-Scriptures? Why do you chuse to express yourselves as if taught in the School of Ignatius Loyola? If you have any Love for Christ, O shew a little more Regard to the well-being of Protestants! Use Expressions consistent with their Profession,

g. The Children under the Church's Care "they acquaint with their Creator and Redeemer, and familiarize their In- clinations with plain Honesty, generals Love of Mankind, true Modesty and ingenious.

fingenious Well-doing, without directly teaching or either praising or correcting them." All that is said upon this head is obscure Jargon, unless it be some Expressions too plainly indecent for a mo-

dest Man to repeat. The regarding the vano

4. They treat " of carefully upholding. " ministring to and leaving the mortal Body, in their usual dark and inconfistant Manner, using some Expressions too indecent and unbecoming to be used any where but at the Play-bouse. " Notwith-" flanding the most chearful conforming "Genius of our People, one Singularity 66 obtains among us, which is, the abso-" lute disuse of Mourning:" This is one of the plainest Pieces of Intelligence I have yet found in all their History. The Count's Genius is to conform, his Principles are conforming and his People conform ; but how little to the Mind of CHRIST, the Holy Scriptures and the Doctrines of our boly Protestant Reformers, every one must judge that have Patience to read their Hiftory!

5. They farther treat of the Equality of their Brethren, of their Officers and that all chearfully obey; and one who refuses to obey they esteem and pity as they do those that are fit for Beil

What Equality there is among the Brethren I know not; but by the Call (see p. 14.) I am well affured the Count is the Officer to be obeyed. Ye Unitas Fratrum profess to be under no Bondage or Law in Things pertaining to God and the Soul; and, yet, behold ye are willingly in Bondage to the Laws of a Man; and some of his Laws are as whimsical as they are inconsistent with Scripture and common Sense.

N. B. Under this Head they fay, "they blame none for conforming to the Modes of Courts; and would have it noted that they have no Beggars among them." By following this Doctrine it will be no wonder if, in Time, their Assemblies become very Courtly and brilliant.

6. Here follows a long. Account of the Progress of their Church from John Huss to their present Settlement, which seems to be the best Situation they ever had. The Vicissitudes of Herrnbuth occasioned their Dispersion into Denmark and other Protestant States. The weightiest Partiticular of this Account is, "Count Zinzendorff endeavours (begun immediate-

's ly after his taking upon him the Ad's vocacy of the Brethren's Churches, and
's never

chiefest Settlement of this Church of the Unitas Fratrum in the British Dominions? All that follows is in Praise of their Orders; and in every Page the Count is presented as the Hinge on which all their Heads and Foundations turn.

Could that Faithful Martyr John Huls sarife and take a View of those who call themselves the Followers of his Dodring, furely he would stand amazed to see such a Change. He might well say, "Do you call these my Brethren? They know nothing of me and I know nothing of the Unitas Fratrum!"

Here follows a Latin Treatife enti-

of that they have no Re-

PADRISTICA.

The Preface is in English and brings many Scripture Testimonies and Extracts from the Fathers in Favour of their Principles and Practices; but however they may support the Augsburg Confession, they in Fact are very far from countenancing any of the Sublime Nostrums and obscripture Absurdities of the United Fratrum.

off recelled the Bretaren's Charener, to

The Epilogus."

- In this Epilogue they complain of " the bitherto unheard of Treatment they have met with from a fet of People ecertainly too unworthy to be called Divines; who for go Years have done " nothing but repeat the same Cavils a-" gainst them tho 20 times answered; at the same Time they highly extol the truly noble behaviour of the English "Church towards them. And if the " Clergy of the faid Church or any other spious Divine will be pleafed to confer with or give them good Advice or consi vince them of Error they will receive " it thankfully, make use thereof and " freely confess any Error they are conwinced of. But, they fay, if others will ftill cavil we will on one hand not be provoked; but on the other, stake no notice." This Epilogue is wrote in a clear, sensible and smart Style, as much like the Style of their Divinity as the Night is like the Day: But still there is some Darkness; for,

in such an unbeard of Manner? Papists or Protestants? Divines abroad or in Enggland? Or, where is the History of their unheard of Usage? In this History they

are represented under Characters that are amiable to the World. Rich, Honourable, Useful, &c. are Characters that every one admires. Are they treated so ill for their distinguishing Piety? O no! But they are reproved for holding many pernicious Errors, many unseriptural Principiples and many very Ridiculous and indecent Fooleries; which Reproof the kindand in Christian Love they perhaps may call unheard of cruel Treatment.

2. Have they been 30 Years called Unitas Fratrum; or United in a Society under Count Zinzendorff? And have they twenty times answered the same Cavils? Whatever they have done in private I know not; and I know of nothing that they have answered in Publick—Unless this Book privately printed can be called an Answer; and if some Expressions in this be called an Answer, I am at a great loss to know what and who it answers.

Fratrum? Then for the Glory of the Gofpel of Jesus Christ appear to the World
clothed in the Robes of Innocency and
Truth. Lay afide your Darkness and
bring all your Words to the Light. If
you have any Meaning, reveal it for the
good of Souls; if you have no Meaning
call

call yourselves any thing but Christi-

X. Here follows many Amendments; some short, some long and in different Languages. It concludes with a Narrative concerning the Evangelical Society, in which the Count gives a short Account of his own Proceedings in a Style partly clear and partly unintelligible; but in and thro' all is to be discerned a Greatness and Importance equal to being Emperor of the Universe. He sums up all with these Words; " the Services lent by him and his to the Evangelick Religion and other Sects regulated in their own Way, " by his Choice should not transpire abroad to the World. For the Publick, he fays, the occasional Acknowledgments which those have made theme felves, may fuffice; and for me, the " Apology supplied by our Saviour, I " bave done what I could."

1. What are the Services which the Count and his Servants have lent to true Religion? Whoever reads this History may be apt (and that reasonably) to query whether the Count has done any real good at all, especially within these 10 or 12 Years past? His own Name, Authority and Dark-E 2 ness

ness appears in every Part of this History and his other Writings. Nothing transpires to the World that is of any real value. Whatever excellent things they may have mentioned of the Ancient Moravian Church, it is well known that the Count and his Unitas Fratrum regard them neither in their Principles or Economy. The Count, perhaps, despifes the Augsburg Confession as much as he does the Methodists.

2. "The occasional Acknowledgment, "of the Publick." By the Publick, I suppose, the Count here means his own Friends. If he would and could make the Publick as dark and as regardless of the Holy Scriptures as himself, sure I am, the Publick would have very little reason to acknowledge the Favour of his Intentions

and Services.

3. The Apology he uses for himself one would think he had quoted from Scripture; but where and when did our Lord use such an Expression? It is not to be found in our Translation; but perhaps it may be found in the Count's, in which he can make the Greek speak what English he thinks proper. "I have done what I could—to promote strange and unheard of Notions, to lessen (if not expunge) the utter Aversion well-meaning and pious People

People usually have to inbred-Sin and its Effects in themselves; but above all I have done what I could to shew my Authority ver Mens Spiritual-Experiences, Understandings and common Sense, looking upon the Scripture and pious Writings of Antients and Moderns as mere Trifles unworthy my notice when I think proper to speak, write or all according to my own Judgment."

After the Word Finis follows-

XI. The Post script.

Here in few Words is acknowledged the Favour of an Honoured Friend's Remarks upon one Expression in the Rationale; but the Expression they do not think proper to mend, without giving the least Reason for retaining it. They conclude all with begging their Friends to Favour them with more Remarks! O ye Tristers! Why do ye thus triste with those ye call your Friends? A Christian ought not to triste with his Enemies; but ye do sneeringly mock your Friends!

CONCLUSION.

THUS I have in as few Words as possible comprised an Epitome of the Acres of E 3

the United Bretbren. The Remarks are, I think, what any thinking Christian would have made upon the Passages referred to. And who that have any Concern for the Glory of God and Scripture Verities, could forbear warmly reproving such Errors as are with an Air of Authority laid down as true Christian Doctrine and Practice? As formy Part, it greatly grieves me that Men once known (as some of them were) to be wise and pious, should take up with and

publish such borrible Absurdities!

God be praised that I am in Fellowship with those called Methodists! If we hold fome Errors, we hold all the important Truths of the Gospel. We publish what we teach and do, to all the World and in plain Words-Words deduced from the Holy-Scriptures and according to the Rules of common Sense. Our Religion is a Mystery, because Christianity is a Mystery to the unawakened Worldling; but we make nothing mysterious that is not really fo, and what is fo because Spiritual, we endeavour to make as plain as possible from things natural and visible. No one ever accused us of such Absurdities as we could not explain or confute the Accusers; but the Absurdities of the Unitas Fratrum cannot be explained by Truth and Scripture; and when accused

accused of them what can they say by way of Confutation? All I will say farther is, O ye Methodists and Christians of every Denomination, let the Holy Ghost be your Leader and Instructor, the Scripture your Rule and the Lord Jesus Christ your Pattern in all your Thoughts, Words and Actions! Flee from Men who love Darkness and reject the Scriptures; and cleave to those that love the Light and can see their Faces in those Inspired Writings. "See that "ye walk circumspectly, not as Fools, "but as Wise, redeeming the Time because the Days are Evil!" Amen.

Thould full upon you.

The grand Points to examine yourfelves

you would nomble for

wi. What is the Dollring you hear?

o. What Affect has it upone out Souls?

Could you but alle you'd lying thele two

Queriens in lokenn birecour before Gon.

furely you would B d a Light foring ap

are or are not Bernitched?

Supporing you examine the Delivine

TROP unly by its Kenter, by the Help

POSTSCRIPT

To those of the Unitas Fratrum who were once Methodists.

BELOVED,

DID you but throughly understand what St. Paul means by being Bewitched, I am persuaded you would examine yourselves; and after a very sew Questions put to your Consciences, perhaps, you would tremble for fear such a Curse should fall upon you.

The grand Points to examine yourselves

upon are,

1. What is the Dostrine you hear?

2. What Effect has it upon your Souls? Could you but ask yourselves these two Questions in solemn Sincerity before God, surely you would find a Light spring up that would plainly shew you whether you are or are not Bewitched?

Supposing you examine the Dostrine you hear only by its Energy, by the Holy Scriptures and by the Rules of common

Sense.

Does it not come from a floating Imagination? And does it reach any farther than the Imagination? Is not its chief Aim to fill the Mind with Ideas of the Lambs Heart, of the Wound holes, of Rivers and Seas of Blood, of soaking and melting in Blood, of playing near and creeping into the Side-hole, of pretty happy Sinnership, of beating the little Sinner on the Bill when he has been naughty and a Thousand such strange, unheard of Sounds and Absurdities?

bring any Proof that it is consistent with the Holy Scriptures? Yea, do your Teachers ever pretend to support it by Scripture? Rather, is it not their Method to take a Text, then lay down the Bible and immediately proceed to deliver all the most soft and melting Expressions they can collect from their dreaming Cogitations? And is not all they say as far as possible from Scripture Phrases or Scripture Proof?

3. And as to common-Sense, is it not both above and beneath it? Is it not either lost in mysterious Sounds or sunk into a Lowness fit only to make the Vulgar laugh and blaspheme? Your Dostors by playing with Words and gingling soft Sounds may

may delight the Fancy; but whoever they are that look for Sense, must they not

miss of Edification?

Thus is the Dostrine you hear life. less, unscriptural and unintelligible to unawakened Sinners or common Christians. What Effects it may have upon your Souls I cannot fay with any Certainty; but you yourselves know. I must leave you to examine yourselves before God, Whether you live in Sin? Or, whether you think the Laws of CHRIST to be of trifling Moment? Or whether your Hearts are cold and lifeless towards God? Or, whether the World and you are very good Friends again? If in the midst of Darkness some of you walk in the Light and live as becometh Christians, all I can fay is, the GRACE of God that bringeth Solvation doth appear to you as well as to others; and (notwith) withstanding the Nostrums you hear and receive) it worketh in your Hearts Purity and Holines: But if in general you are dark in Mind and Heart, evil in your will and Affections, unboly in your Words and Actions and can be bappy in all with Fancying that the Sufferings and Death of the Glorious EMANUEL is a fufficient Cloak for your Impiety, verily you are to be pityed, prayed for and hunned by all who defire to WOTK

Work out their Salvation with Fear and Trembling. In such a Case may our God send you Deliverance from your Diabolical Belusions and bring you to obey the TRUTH

as it is in Jesus!

But why did you leave your Christian Brethren? Because they preached and lived according to the Holy-Scriptures? Because they told you that FAITH without Works is dead? And, that without Purity of Heart there is no seeing of GoD? What! Did you reject and despise your Brethren because they earnestly defired to love God and keep all His Commandments? All I can wish, is, that you will humbly examine yourselves. CHRIST dying for our Sins, is a glorious Gospel Truth; but, Know ye not that IRSUS CHRIST is IN YOU except ye be Rebrobates? God will not be mocked; if you will deceive yourselves and one another and dwell near the Borders (if not in the City) of Sodom, you will certainly be a Partaker of her Plagues: But rather, come out from amongst them and be ye separate! Tho' you may now Fancy that Sin is only a pretty Trifle; yet read the Holy-Scriptures and God will shew you, that it is an borrible thing and obnoxious to His divine Vengeance. If we are not . faved from Sin we cannot be faved from eternal

eternal Misery. My deepest Prayer to God at this Time, is "that you may be "enlightened to see the true State of your "Souls—that you may have grace and "Resolution to judge for yourselves in what concerns your eternal Welfare, and that you may not be afraid when the "Dragon is wroth and makes War with you; but keeping the Commandments of God, and having the Testimony of Jesus "Christ, may you go on from Grace to Grace till you are received amongst the bessel to sing eternal Harrery Jahs! Amen. So prays

Your Affectionate

Friend and Servant,

A RI CONTINUE A H deceive your lives it

tot in the Cotto of Selent, you will certainly be a gues: Find the certain of the

one apparer and dwell agar the B in less

F I N I S.

se fermilled The you have new disc.